



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 41.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1845.

Whole Number 144

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Street, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

Advertisements will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

THE CHARIOT OF ISRAEL.

BY W. W. FEELE, ESQ.

The vengeance of God like a whirlwind is coming.

To chasten the world by continual strokes:

His chariot wheels on the mountains are humming.

His anger is kindled, his jealousy smokes.

Chorus.

Yet as truth waxes louder, the Gentiles grow prouder.

Their time is fulfilling, alas! sure enough:

Shout fathers, and mothers, and sisters, and brothers,

The chariot of Israel, and horsemen thereof.

When violence and bloodshed had made the earth streaked,

Jehovah just swept them away with his flood:

But now in his anger he'll burn up the wicked.

The sun shall be darkened, the moon turn'd to blood.

Chorus.—Yet as truth waxes louder, &c.

With what dreadful splendor, the Lord will appear,

And vex them with judgments, by day and by night!

For he will raise up like as in Mount Perazim:

And bring forth this treasure of hail for the fight.

Chorus.—Yet as truth waxes louder, &c.

The nations are drinking the wine cup of fury.

To rush on the battle 'gainst almighty God,

And send the destroyer will go in a hurry.

To scatter destruction at home and abroad.

Chorus.—Yet as truth waxes louder, &c.

Oh Babylon, great Babylon prepare for the slaughter.

Thy recompense doubles in every crime:

Thine awful heresies like forests round water,

Exhibit its shade on the forest of time.

Chorus.—Yet as truth waxes louder, &c.

The image once seen by old Nebuchadnezzar,

Woe Babylon to fall by the stone with surprise:

The words and the hand on the wall to Babylon.

Chorus.—Yet as truth waxes louder, &c.

May read to the mother of harlots likewise.

Chorus.—Yet as truth waxes louder, &c.

Oh Babylon the Lady, of kingdoms, surrender.

For God shall bring justice and judgment to thee:

Thy cities and grandeur, thy glory and splendor,

Shall sink like a millstone cast into the sea.

Chorus.—Yet as truth waxes louder, &c.

The signs and the strange work, the promise of ages,

Like day light at morning, begin to appear:

They trouble the great men, and buffet the seers.

Chorus.—Yet as truth waxes louder, &c.

The fig trees are leaving, the summer is near.

Chorus.—Yet as truth waxes louder, &c.

Kirtland, Ohio, Mar., 1841.

MISSOURI.

The following report in the Legislature

of Missouri, shows how far the charity

and humanity of that state, is extended

towards the flood, freshet, and just judg-

ment of God, upon the river inhabitants.

We care nothing more for the 'report,'

than to show up the squirming of ungodly

men, and let the world know that wicked-

ness must sooner or later meet its re-

ward. Why not pass an act to pay the

Mormons some three or four millions for

their loss of 'property by your mobs?

Till Missouri does this, the Mormons will

continue to pray 'for their enemies,' that

God will feed them with judgements.

But read the

REPORT.

Of the Select Committee to whom was

referred the petition of sundry citizens

of the State of Missouri, praying the

General Assembly for pecuniary relief

for the injury and destruction of property

sustained by them, by reason of the

late freshet and overflow of the

several rivers running through this

State, beg leave to submit the following

as the result of their labors upon the

subject:

Your committee are apprised from the

evidence derived from different sources,

as well as personal observation, that mil-

lions of money would not be adequate to

repair the destruction occasioned, and loss

sustained by the citizens of the State, in

consequence of this unexpected dispensa-

tion of Providence; but your committee

are not deterred by the enormity of the

whole amount of damages sustained by

the citizens, because full and reparation

cannot be afforded by the State, to each and every individual sufferer, are unwilling to fold their arms in their own exemption, and personal security from the common lot of their suffering fellow citizens: they are of those who believe in the force and efficacy of that ancient and respected truth, as applicable to this subject, that 'half a loaf is better than no bread.'

Your committee are not, in reviewing this subject as one of great moment to the people of Missouri, left entirely without an example and a guide as to the course a magnanimous government will pursue, when it shall please the Almighty to afflict a portion of the inhabitants of such government, by a similar calamity to that which has befallen a large portion of our fellow-citizens of Missouri, during the present year: they would only mention, as an instance, one which is familiar to Missourians. The course pursued by the government of the United States towards a large portion of our citizens in the south eastern part of the State, where the visitation of Heaven was at upon their lands and their homes, in the form of an earthquake in 1811 and 1812, by means of which their lands were either swallowed up or rendered wholly valueless. What then was the course of the general government? With that benevolence, that magnanimity, and that imbued sympathy of heart, which so distinguish the American character, the government, as early as 1815, passed the law, which is now familiarly known as the New Madrid law, by virtue of which the sufferers were permitted to re-locate their lands on any of the unappropriated lands of the government in the same territory.

Your committee in approaching this subject, however, find that difficulties and obstacles beset them from almost every quarter, and not amongst the least of these, is the present exhausted and depressed condition of the monetary affairs of the State. From the message of the late Executive, communicated to the General Assembly at the commencement of its present session, we learn that the present indebtedness of the State, including principal and interest, is more than one million of dollars, that the annual interest is over seventy thousand dollars now accruing against the State; and that the annual expenditures of the State, including the accruing interest, will exceed her annual income by the amount of at least fifty thousand dollars per annum in the ordinary administration of her affairs; and that that worthy officer recommends an immediate increase of the rate of taxation, as the only available resource by which the State is to relieve herself of her present pecuniary embarrassment.

Surrounded by this state of pecuniary embarrassment, your committee cannot see that an appropriation to relieve the wants of the sufferers from the recent flood, could be made out of the ordinary revenues of the State; neither will they venture to suggest the appropriation of a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the 500,000 acres of land, donated to the State by the Federal Government, even admitting that we could anticipate the realization of a sufficient amount of that fund, to answer the present exigencies of the sufferers, because those lands were donated for the specific purpose of internal improvements, having in view the general and common interest of the whole Union, as well as the people of Missouri, who reside in the immediate vicinity of the improvements to be then made; and the State of Missouri having solicited a donation of the public lands for that object and purpose, we will not question the policy or propriety of carrying out the specific purposes for which the lands were granted by the Federal Government.

But your committee have had also under consideration the expediency and propriety of assenting through the General Assembly, to receive Missouri's quota of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, to which she is entitled, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved the 4th day of September, A. D., 1821, for the purpose of relieving the sufferers before mentioned. Your committee are fully aware that this subject is one of embarrassment and difficulty, and that those embarrassments in part now arise out of the former decision of the State through her General Assembly at the last session. Your committee, therefore, in approaching this enquiry, do it with those feelings of respect and deference which are due to the acts of the assembled representatives of the people, and not in a spirit of opposition merely to that decision. It is not the purpose of your committee to enter into a critical or particular examination of the reasons which influenced the last General Assembly, to accept the donation of the 500,000 acres of land, and by the same act reject the money, when both land and money were proffered by the same act of Congress to the State of Missouri; and your committee certainly means no disrespect to the action of that body, when they express their opinion that there is not, either in ethics, morality, or the principles of sound policy, a solitary reason for the rejection of the

one, that does not apply equally and with the same force to the rejection of the other. Your committee are aware that the act distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands amongst the several States, according to the ratio of representation in Congress, has been denounced as unconstitutional, and that this is one of the assigned reasons for the rejection of Missouri's portion of the money at the last General Assembly.

Your committee are satisfied that the committee who reported to the General Assembly at the last session upon this subject, were misled as to facts concerning the original deeds of cession of the public lands by the States to the confederation, and the United States. They say in the report, that 'by a recurrence to the history of the public lands, the manner of their acquisition, by whose blood and treasure they were gained, and from the spirit and letter of most of the deeds of cession, it will clearly appear that it was the intention of the grantors to bestow these lands upon the nation simply for national purposes.'

Your committee here beg leave to call the attention of the House to this words used in the deed of cession of Virginia, 'that all the lands within the territory so ceded, and not reserved, &c., shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become members of said States. Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever.'

Your committee believe that the words used in their report to those used in the Virginia deed. The words of grant in the deed of South Carolina, are these: 'to the United States in Congress assembled for the benefit of said States'; these deeds of cession have uniformly been considered deeds of trust by the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Federal Government, and your committee now ask permission to refer to some of those opinions. In the case of Jackson against Clark, see 1 Peters 605 p. the Supreme Court of the United States, Chief Justice Marshall in treating of the terms and conditions of the Virginia deed of cession, uses this very strong language: 'The government of the United States then received this territory in trust not only for the Virginia troops on the continental establishment, but also for the use and benefit of the members of the confederation, and this trust is to be executed by a faithful and bona fide disposition of the land for that purpose. We cannot take a retrospective view of the then situation of the United States, without perceiving the importance which must have been attached to this part of the trust.'

Your committee also beg leave to refer to the phraseology of the resolution introduced by the Hon. Rufus King, Senator from New York, in the Senate of the United States in the year 1825, having reference to the objects of colonization. 'Resolved, that as soon as the portion of the existing funded debt of the United States, for the payment of which the public land is pledged shall have been paid off, &c.' Your committee also find the following sentiments of Mr. Van Buren, as expressed in a letter to Mr. Sherrod Williams in 1830, upon the subject of the public lands. He says: 'In respect to the public lands, I need only observe that I regard the public domain as a trust fund, belonging to all the States to be disposed of for their common benefit.'

Your committee also find the following very remarkable language in the message of President Jackson, delivered to Congress in December, 1832. 'Among the interests which merit the consideration of Congress after the payment of the public debt, one of the most important, in my view, is that of the public lands. Previous to the foundation of our present constitution, it was recommended by Congress that a portion of the waste lands owned by the States, should be ceded to the United States for the purpose of general harmony, and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war. The recommendation was adopted, and at different periods of time the States of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, granted their vacant soil, for the uses for which they had been asked. As the lands may now be considered as relieved from their pledge, the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony and general interest of the American people. It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease, as soon as practicable, to be a source of revenue.'

Your committee will not further trespass upon the time of the House by the recital of authorities, to establish the position that the public lands have always been considered as a trust fund, held by

the general government for the use of the States.

Your committee are aware that the report submitted to the General Assembly at its last session, which recommended the rejection of the quota of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands offered to this State, that the same was somewhat signalized by being denominated a bribe. And your committee have to express a regret that such language should have been employed in reference to that subject, for various reasons: First, because the legal meaning of the word 'bribery,' is when a judge, or other person concerned in the administration of justice, takes any undue reward to influence his behavior in his office, and the propriety of the use of the term is not perceived from the fact stated. Secondly, the use of such a term was not very civil and courteous towards the Congress of the United States, nor was it respectful towards our sister States of the Union, nearly all of whom did receive their quota of the same fund under the very same act of Congress. It is true that some of the States, amongst whom was the State of Virginia, as your committee believe, did not at first accept their respective portions of said fund, but your committee have the satisfaction to announce, that at the present session of the General Assembly of that State, and which is now in session, they have seen it stated in the public prints, that upon a reconsideration of that subject in the House of Representatives, that branch of the General Assembly of Virginia have, by a large majority, decided in favor of accepting and receiving their portion of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. Your committee do not urge these acts of sister States as of any obligatory force upon the action of the State of Missouri in the matter, they only mention and refer to them as acts of States whose relative connection to this subject, is identical to that of Missouri, and because they think it, at least, respectful to consider of the experience and wisdom which may be presumed to guide and control the legislative councils of some of the elder sisters of the Union.

Your committee have examined the case of Johnson vs. McIntosh, referred to in the report of the committee who examined and reported upon the subject to the last General Assembly: the case is reported in the eighth volume of Wheaton, page 538, and they find nothing in the decision of that case, which in the least conflicts with the opinions of Judge Marshall. President Jackson and others above cited, to show that the original deeds of cession of the public lands, by the States, were deeds of trust.

Your committee are unable to see that principle of the constitution of the United States, or of the State of Missouri, would be violated in this acceptance by this State, of her distributive share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; neither are they aware of any principle of sound policy in the administration of the affairs of the State which forbid it. Your committee are apprised that the sum of money to be derived from this source is greatly inadequate to relieve all the suffering of the people, occasioned by the recent freshet in the several rivers running through and bordering upon this State; but believing that there is no other more available source, from which relief can be afforded, even temporarily, they beg leave to submit the foregoing to the House as their views upon this subject, and respectfully recommend to the House the adoption of the resolutions here appended, leaving to the future action of the House the mode and manner of distributing the fund, should the House deem it advisable to adopt the resolutions:

1. Resolved, By the house of Representatives of the State of Missouri, the Senate concurring therein, that the State of Missouri hereby consents to receive and accept her distributive share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, tendered by virtue of an act of Congress, entitled, 'an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights,' approved September 9th, 1821.

2. Resolved, That the State of Missouri hereby consents to receive and accept any and all sums of money that may be tendered to her, arising from the sales of public lands, since the passage of the act by Congress, mentioned in the foregoing resolution.

3. Resolved, That the Governor of this State, be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint some suitable agent on the part of the State to receive any sum or sums of money which may be the distributive share of Missouri, in pursuance of the act of Congress referred to in the first of the foregoing resolution.

4. Resolved, That so soon as the several sums of money or any part thereof referred to in the above and foregoing resolutions, shall be received by the State of Missouri, that the same shall be distributed amongst the citizens of this State who suffered by the recent freshet and overflow of the several rivers running through and bordering upon this State,

according to some equitable proportion to be devised by the General Assembly.

THOMAS C. GORDON, Casir.
JOHN R. CHENAULT,
A. S. WALKER,
JO DAVIS,
RUSSEL W. MOSS.

THE TEXAS ANNEXATION QUESTION.

The Senate of the United States have a number of different projects before them for annexation. Senators Benton, of Missouri, Niles, of Connecticut, Foster, of Tennessee, and Haywood of N. Carolina, have each submitted projects, all of which have been referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Each of those senators voted against the ratification of the treaty of annexation last session. Mr. Archer, chairman of the committee, on Wednesday last said, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Sevier, as to when a report might be expected by the Senate from his committee, that propositions concerning annexation came into the Senate in such quick succession that it would be a difficult matter to say at what time a report upon them could be made; and further, that there was a disposition in the committee to wait until some decisive action should have taken place in the other House on some one of the many propositions before that body on the same subject. When the committee were assured that they had the whole matter before them, he thought that a few days would be sufficient to enable them to make their report.

The House of Representatives continue earnestly occupied in the debate upon this subject, and every day furnishes new projects for its accomplishment. The political party in the majority in Congress have held two or three caucus meetings, with a view of arranging some definite plan for its accomplishment, with out arriving at any amicable result. It was finally concluded to open the debate and allow the several projects to come up in committee of the whole, and see which or any one of them would be successful in winning friends enough to obtain a majority. For the first few days the friends of annexation had the arguments till to themselves, its opponents making no efforts to obtain the floor, and contenting themselves with loudly calling for 'the questions' whenever the floor was vacated. At length Mr. J. C. Ingersoll took the field in opposition. This broke the ice, and the parties went at it, 'hammer and tongs.' The debate since has been animated, and is likely to continue for some time. A proposition made this week by Mr. Cave Johnson, to fix a day on which to close the debate was lost by a large majority.

The question in the mean time is assuming less of a party, and more of a sectional, or rather, more of a slave and anti-slave aspect. (We do not mean abolition, but anti-slave aspect.) Southern whigs, as for instance Milton Brown, of Tennessee, in the House, and Senator Foster, from the same State, have brought forward projects for annexation in the respective Houses, whilst Mr. Stetson, of New York, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, from the ranks of the majority, have taken ground against the proposed measure of annexation. These northern 'democratic' members insist upon admitting only upon condition of restricting slavery to part of the territory. The New York representation is looked to with much interest. Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, on Wednesday last, in his remarks in the House, referred to the message of Governor Wright, of New York, which he said was skillfully, admirably prepared, and worthy of the second great magician of the day. He complimented particularly the dexterity which Governor Wright displayed in omitting any reference to the union of the United States with Texas. Mr. Holmes said it was proposed by some of the advocates of annexation, to admit Texas by dividing the country into slave and free territory. 'The man from the south who would consent to such an annexation must be either a knave or fool: a fool not to perceive the dangerous tendency of such an annexation, and a knave, if, perceiving it, he did not oppose the measure.'

By the way,—on annexation, would it not be a decided improvement in the numerous projects, and at least obviate one of the serious difficulties in the way of its accomplishment, that of the consideration of the interest which Mexico has in the case, so seriously defended by many, if the invitation to annexation were made more general by inserting Mexico, California, and Guatimala, and Yucatan with Texas in the proposition? It seems to have been forgotten that Guatimala was the first of our southern neighbors that proposed to be annexed to this Union.

As early as the year 1823, eight commissioners arrived in this country from the government of that republic, with a proposition to unite that state to the union of the north. The condition of affairs in Mexico itself may be most propitious to such a move on our part for all we know. At least our interests may fairly be pre-

sumed to have one influential advocate at head quarters there. The President of that republic, the wife of general Herrera, who succeeds Santa Anna, is one of the sweet, little, yankee 'factory girls,' of which our country has a good right to boast. The Kansas Journal gives the following account of her.

'Miss Irene Nichols, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Nichols, of Monmouth, Kansas county, while at work in a factory in Dorchester, Mass., some four years since, was offered very liberal wages to go to Mexico, and engage in a factory just established there. She with eight others, accepted the offer. 'While there, she became acquainted with Herrera, the present revolting and successful general, with whom she contracted marriage. She made a visit to her friends in Maine, last summer, during which she received frequent letters from Herrera. She left here in July or August last for Mexico, via New York, where she obtained a license, and was united in marriage to Gen. Herrera. By his representative, the Gen. not being able to leave Mexico: a step rendered necessary, as the parties were both protestants, and could not be married in Mexico, a catholic country. Herrera is now president of Mexico, having his head quarters at the national palace in the city, and this Kansas 'factory girl' now 'revs in the halls of Montezuma.' General Herrera is of German extraction, and we are given to understand is an ardent admirer of the institutions of this country, and would not be opposed to the union of Mexico with the United States. A society, extensive in its ramifications, already exists in Mexico, with the view to the accomplishment of such a project.'

The Land of Diamonds.—Sumbulpore in the province of Orissa, is a diamond district, and the adamantine crystals are discovered in a matrix of red ochreous earth, which lies within twelve feet of the surface of the soil. These mines, which belong to the Hon. East India Company, have never been worked with becoming spirit, although some very excellent samples of the above gems have been occasionally detected in the district. The town, which is one of no importance, as far as it relates to manufactures, is washed by the river of Mahanaddee, which takes its rise amid the hills of Golconda; and which, after passing by Sumbulpore and Cuttack, discharges itself into the Bay of Bengal at Palamoodie, a short distance below Point Palmyra, Sumbulpore, being buried in jungle, and itself lying in a valley, is proverbially unhealthy; inasmuch so, indeed, that it was found absolutely necessary, on the part of the Bengal Government, some few years since, to withdraw the troops from the station, so frightful was the mortality which reigned among them. The fort has since fallen into decay. What diamonds are so found are sent up once a year to the presidency of Calcutta, when they are sorted according to their weight and worth, and are afterwards sold for the benefit of the company. It is a great pity that these mines, as well as those of Bandaland, are not worked with more energy than his hitherto been the case, for from some very fine specimens of diamonds which have been from time to time picked up from the bed of the Mahanaddee, in the district, good encouragement is held out to spirited speculators, who might feel disposed to direct their best attention to them. Independent of the diamonds, the sands of the Mahanaddee abound in crystals, as well as in the most varied and beautiful families of the coralline, sards, and jaspers, including the cat's eye and onyx. The soil of Sumbulpore is extremely fertile, and is highly favorable to the growth of sugar cane and indigo; the district also spontaneously yields a great abundance of shellac. It only requires European energy to render it a very important portion of territory, but its lying at a considerable distance from a European station, the country is left entirely to native cultivation, which is exceedingly limited, and at the same time, greatly neglected.

The Steamer United States.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser announces the return of the United States to that port on the evening of the 9th, three days from Detroit. Her last trip was a prosperous one. She now lies up, a perfect States was the first boat out last spring. On the 9th of March she left the harbor for Detroit, but was compelled by ice to return. On the 14th, however, she succeeded in getting out. The harbor of Buffalo has as will be seen, been open within five days of ten months the last season, an event, we believe unprecedented since the navigation of the Lakes.

The following is a genuine advertisement from a Paris paper:—
Marriage.—Persons desiring to marry can with perfect confidence address themselves to Madame De St. Marc; her relations with high society put her in the way of giving information concerning widows and young ladies having fortunes and fortunes up to two millions. Address house St. Marc, under patron from the Government.

Foreign News

By the steamer Cambria, and other packets, we receive the following items:

ENGLAND.

There is no political intelligence of consequence.

The King of France has opened the Chambers with a speech.

Spain continues in a dreadful condition. Zurbano had not been captured.

There was a plethora in the London money market. Interest, 2 a 2 1/2 per cent.

American provisions were dull of sale; owing, it was said, to small stocks.

Nothing worth a button, from India or China.

The steamer Hibernia will leave Liverpool, February 4th, for Halifax and Boston.

We are glad to find, from letters received from Trebizond, of the 16th November, that Dr. Woolf has arrived in safety at Teheran, on his way to Tabreez and Erzeroum, on his return to England.

Letters from Vienna state, that the late reduction of duty on coffee in the Austrian States, has been so beneficial to the treasury by the increase of the consumption, that a further reduction is contemplated.

It is confidently stated that the King of Prussia has determined definitely to give a constitution to his kingdom.

A Scotch clergyman, the Rev. Weir Tulloch, who has been committing forgery at Perth, has fled to the United States. He sailed from Liverpool, and his pursuers took a steamer from this port, thinking they might be able to overtake the packet in which he sailed. Failing in this, a messenger to arrest him goes out by the Cambria.

The French papers complain that the Carriou, a French vessel, has been seized at the Gambia, and condemned as a slave, on insufficient grounds.

The Constitutional says, the marriage of Queen Isabella II, with the Count of Trapani is finally determined on.

The Rothschilds have granted a loan of 25,000 thalers for a railroad between Berlin and Konigsberg.

The commissioners of the income tax seem determined that the celebrated Tom Thumb shall not escape his contribution to that impost. They estimate his receipts at \$25,000.

It is contemplated by the government to send out another expedition to the Arctic Regions, with the view of discovering the North-West passage between the Atlantic and Pacific.

Suicides being so numerous in Prussia, owing to imprisonment for debt, the government have it in contemplation to abolish that mode of satisfying the creditor.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is rumored, is about to propose a reduction in the Three per Cents, on the opening of Parliament.

A meeting was held in London on Monday week, at Exeter Hall, Lord John Russell in the chair, for entering into subscriptions and devising means to relieve father Matthew from his embarrassments.—About two thousand persons were present.

Mr. Everett.—Mr. Everett, the present Minister of the United States to our Court, is expected to leave this country early in the spring for Washington. Mr. Rives, the present Secretary of Legation, will be accredited as Charge d'Affaires, if the successor of the Hon. gentleman should not arrive before his departure for America.

The new Royal Exchange is now thrown open for the dispatch of business, the underwriters having removed there from the old inconvenient quarters at the South Sea House.

SPAIN.

The cold has been dreadfully severe at Madrid. On the night of the 8th, a sentinel was found on his beat at the Puerta del Diamante, an advanced post near the palace, and exposed to the keen blasts of the Guadarrama mountains.

ITALY.

A letter from Turin says, that considerable sensation had been produced in that city early in the present month, by the violation of the Sardinian territory by a body of French Gendarmes, Douaniers, and other armed soldiers, who, under pretext of real authority of certain French magistrates, arrested six, (one account says seven) Sardinian subjects, and carried them prisoners to Grenoble, to answer for alleged thefts committed in a forest on the French side of the frontier. Our correspondent states that the prisoners had been treated with the most brutal severity on their forced journey, and thrown into prison at Grenoble. He adds, that immediately on becoming acquainted with this outrage, the Sardinian Government made the necessary representations to that of France, by whom, no doubt, full satisfaction would be given. The affair was deemed serious.

SWITZERLAND.

The excitement of which this country has been the scene, in consequence of the local government of Lucerne having come to the resolution of intrusting the tuition of youth to the Jesuits, who had been permitted to enter the Canton, was quiet when the packet sailed. An attack was made upon the capital town of the Canton by the Lucerne Liberals, on the morning of the 6th instant; and another revolt took place simultaneously in the neighborhood of Willisau, evoked by a party of volunteers from Argau. The utmost alarm was felt for the peace of the republic, as some of the neighboring

Cantons were expected to aid the insurgents; and the whole republic might again have been torn with a religious war. The insurrection at Lucerne, however, was suppressed by the evening of the 8th; two leading rebels, Dr. Steiger, and Capt. Auder-Maur, were killed; others, Col. Guggenbuhler, and the ex-Councillors of State Baumann and Isaac took to flight; and many of the obscure sort were killed and wounded. The other revolt also was promptly suppressed. The Lucerne Government had demanded aid from other Cantons; but it was countermanded as unnecessary.

On the 1st of January, the seat of the Federal Government was to be transferred from Lucerne to Zurich, where it will remain for two years; and it is expected by the opponents of the Jesuits that the transfer will favor their opposition. The Burgomaster of the Executive Council of Zurich, has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants, to inform them officially that order had been restored to Lucerne. In this proclamation, it is said, that Zurich had called the attention of the Government of Lucerne to the unpleasant consequences which might attend the admission of the Jesuits, and that it is to be regretted its advice was not followed; but on the other hand, Zurich protests with energy against any attempt at a violent intervention in the affairs of State, and demands that none but legal means should be resorted to, in order to obtain redress for the grievances alleged.

A popular assembly of about 3,000 persons, chiefly composed of Bernese Soleure, and Argau, and refugees from Lucerne, was held in the church of Faurbrunnen on the 10th ultimo; a plan for an association against the Jesuits was organized, and a petition to the government of Bern finally agreed upon, calling upon it to place itself at the head of the Cantons opposed to the establishment of the Jesuits in Switzerland. Hostile resolutions were also passed in a meeting at Zofingue. The Canton of Schwyz marched troops to the frontier of Lucerne on the 10th. Meanwhile the Executive Council of Lucerne, addressed to all the Canton a federal resolution, according to which the formation of volunteer corps is prohibited. And the Helvetia, of the 20th announces that the same Government, on hearing of the resolutions adopted by the popular assemblies at Faurbrunnen and Zofingue, had ordered the Military Commission to call out the Landwehr.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia.—The Paris Siecle, alluding to the determination of the King of Prussia to give a "constitution to his subjects, says:—Not only is this resolution taken, but it has been communicated to the different chancelleries of Europe.—The work is not only a project, but it is already finished. The basis of the constitution are settled.—All that now is to be done is to promulgate it and to put it in operation."

TURKEY.

Sir Stratford returned from his cruise on the 28th November, when the negotiations spoken of on the arrival of the Oxford, were renewed, but not in the happiest temper.

IRELAND.

Frightful Murders and Outrages.—A Protestant family named Shephard had taken a farm of Mr. Fawcett, near Ballinboy, in King's county, from which a Roman Catholic family named Daly had been ejected. The Shephards, who seem to have been three brothers, received a notice warning them not to take possession, if they valued their lives. When they proceeded to the lands, a second notice was served upon them to the same effect. But being a numerous family, and nothing daunted, they provided themselves with arms and ammunition, and took possession; their first precaution being to make the roof of the house fire proof outside with clay, and then boring gun holes through different parts of the wall; and while at work in the day time, one brother standing sentinel with loaded arms, while the others were employed.—Ambrose, one of the brothers, went off on Wednesday or Thursday week, to fetch a cartload of furniture and his family. On his return he saw the horses straying about, and the door partly shut. He called to his brothers, but they did not answer; and fearing to enter the house, he ran to the next police station for aid. The house was entered, and one brother was found lying in it, his head smashed by a spade; and all the arms had been taken away. The body of the other brother was not found till Saturday; it was lying in a ditch, the head also smashed. A coroner's Jury have returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against some person or persons unknown.

Tipperary produces its usual current list of "outrages." A man has died from the effects of savage beating administered by a number of men on the 19th November, after a quarrel at a public house.—Another man has been beaten by four ruffians, near Lisbony, and his life is despaired of. Four armed men attacked a house at Scragg, but were repulsed; and was the cause of this assault.

A long list of outrages, varying in degrees of atrocity, are announced as having occurred in the neighborhood of Limerick and Nenagh.

A faction fight took place, the other day, in the churchyard of Ballinacraig, in the south of Ireland; a large number of infuriated men savagely fighting over a corpse which had been brought to the churchyard for interment. The two parties had fought on a former occasion, but had been put to flight by the police before mischief was done; in the church-

yard they battled till one man was taken away insensible, and many others had received severe injuries.

Mr. Samuel M'Kim was shot in his own house, near Sligo, on the 3d instant, by some person who fired through the window; motive unknown. Patrick Curren, a substantial farmer, was rising from a chair at the fireside of his house, at Gurneen, near Clara, when he was in like manner wounded in the arm, shoulder, and breast, by a bullet and some slugs. On the 3d, James Murray and John Kennedy, brothers in law, quarrelled about some land they held jointly; there was a conflict among their friends, and Murray received a mortal blow, of which he died on the 5th. An armed party entered the house of Joseph Burk, at Douras, in King's County, on Friday, during the man's absence, fired shots over the head of his wife, destroyed some seed wheat, hay, and agricultural implements, and left word that Burk had better prepare his coffin; he is heard to Mr. Blackett, who lately took some land from his tenants, making them compensation in money.—William Shea, an old man, was killed with a stone by his son Michael, at Kilmernon, near Callan, because he was spreading some seed wheat for a sick son in law, with whom Michael had quarrelled.

Later dates says:

Agrarian outrages and murders continue to disgrace the news from Ireland.—The black catalogue of crime in that country is mainly swelled by the competition which exists amongst the pauper peasants, for the possession or retention of a bit of land, on which to grow a few potatoes for the sustenance of life. The cupidity of the middleman—for the lord of the soil rarely troubles himself about anything so trifling as the human cattle on his estate—prompts him to exact terms which the peasant cannot fulfil.—Distraints and ejection follow—and in their train comes revenge and murder. This is one of the primary causes of the assassinations and outrages of which we read. Essentially an agricultural country, there is not, as a whole, a more poorly clad and wretchedly fed people than the Irish in existence. Their wants compel them to export to England the food which ought to support themselves. Absenteeism—the want of capital—small, wretched farms—religious dissensions—political agitation—the grinding tyranny of the landlord's factotum—these are the root of Ireland's miseries. The anomaly is, that, covered like a pall by the gloomiest misery, which bids him hope no more, and bars out all prospects of amelioration, the peasants of this otherwise beautiful land should present, in the exuberance of his animal spirits, in the warmth of his feelings, in the generosity of his nature—traits of character which would ennoble the most prosperous nation in the world. The ways of Providence are impartial.—It would seem that when life appears the most repulsive—when its path is strewn with thorns and briars, which to those in a happier state would render it insupportable, Providence manifests His goodness in dispensing to the peasant the blessings of a physical temperament so unctious, that riches cannot purchase it, nor luxuries create, nor any amount of enjoyment dull it being. But a better day dawns upon Ireland. The introduction of rail roads will render labor more valuable.—Capital in its diffusion through the country, by their instrumentality, will irrigate districts, and shed the rays of contentment over homesteads that have long been strangers to the comforts of a well spread table.

CHINA.

We have news from China to the 12th of October. Commerce appears to be extending, and the Chinese aversion to intercourse with foreigners seems on the decrease.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

It appears by the Charleston Courier of the 18th instant, that very interesting and important intelligence from Mexico has been received in that city via Havana. It is twenty days later than that brought by the Eugenia and Ventura.

We give it as it appeared in the Courier:—

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Tripler, a passenger in the schr. F. A. Brown, arrived yesterday from Havana, for the information which follows:—

Mr. T. left Vera Cruz for Havana on the 2nd inst., in the British Mail steamer Dec, which vessel reached Havana on the 7th instant. At the last accounts, Santa Anna was at San Martin de Sasmolaca, about four leagues from Puebla, with a force of about 6000 men, mostly mounted on horses taken from the inhabitants. Gen. Paredes being in close pursuit with an army of 9000 men, but manoeuvring and avoiding a conflict, as a matter of policy, as Santa Anna's forces were daily decreasing, on account of desertions from his ranks, while General P. was rapidly acquiring strength.

The city of Mexico had been well fortified, and every precaution taken to prevent or repel an assault. The aqueducts had been opened, and the mole which surrounds the city filled with water, and there was a force of some 30,000 armed citizens prepared to defend it.

At Vera Cruz, also, fortifications were in process, and the citizens were arming. The steamer Montezuma left Vera Cruz a short time before the Dec, bound to Campeachy for troops, and reinforcements were also expected from Alvarado and Tlaxcalapan.

A decree had been issued by the Mexican Congress declaring Santa Anna a traitor and an outlaw, and authorizing any who may meet with him to take his life. Measures had also been adopted to

prevent his escape, by guarding the different seaports and other outlets, and it is believed that he must eventually be captured. A person named Arellano, an individual in the interest of Santa Anna, with additional confidential correspondence, had been taken, and it was supposed he would be executed.

Mr. Tripler states that the whole country is in a state of the utmost confusion—robberies of travellers were committed daily, and he himself was twice stripped of whatever was valuable about him, in his progress through Mexico, but without any indignity being offered to his person. It is the opinion of Mr. T. from what he could learn, that the new government would be as much if not more virulently opposed to the annexation of Texas as the former, and states that Americans are held in great abhorrence, and receive frequent insults at the hands of the Mexicans.

From the N. O. Picayune, of the 21st ult. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Rumored Defeat and Capture of Santa Anna.

By the arrival at this port on Sunday of the fast sailing schooner Sarah Ann, Davidson, master, we have advices from Tampico to the morning of the 13th inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 4th. To make the narrative more intelligible, we go back to the 1st inst., when Santa Anna was at the village of Ayotla, a few miles southeast of the capital. On the march from Huehuetoca to this point he is said to have lost over 20000 men by desertion, and from want of resources to pay his remaining troops, extensive disaffection reigned among them. To encourage this spirit, and to enable those inclined to desert his standard to do so with safety, Gen. Bravo sallied forth from the capital on the 1st, at the head of 3000 picked men, to harass the tyrant in his operations, but without offering him battle. At the same time, Congress issued a decree by which it was ordered that all officers under Santa Anna should be deprived of their commissions, and be incapable of ever after holding one in the Mexican service, unless within eight days, they gave in their adhesion to the acting government. This, of course, increased the progress of disorganization in the tyrant's forces, and he was forced to measures of extreme cruelty to check it. Finding all demonstrations against the capital useless, and having accomplished nothing by intrigues and machinations, he now directed his march against Puebla, with the view to carry that city before the forces of the government should be concentrated by the arrival of Gen. Paredes from Queretaro, at the head of 7000 troops, and Gen. Guzman with about 1000 more. Puebla had been put in a complete state of defence, and the commandant was confident of his ability to hold out against Santa Anna until the complete concentration of the government forces. Troops of cavalry, were organizing in the cities of Tlaxcala, Huamantla, Orizaba, Perote, and Jalapa, with a view to apprehend Santa Anna, should he be forced to fly.

The next news we have is derived from a short letter which we find in the Bee and the Tropic of yesterday, dated Tampico, January 14th, announcing the defeat of Santa Anna by the combined forces of Paredes and Bravo, on the plains of Appan, in the immediate vicinity of Puebla. Five hundred men are said to have fallen in the fight, and Santa Anna to have been taken in endeavoring to make his escape. The letter adds that Paredes was in full pursuit of the routed forces, while Bravo marched back to the capital with his prisoner.

The news of this battle is somewhat doubtful; at any rate there must be some error in the date. Captain Davidson says that he sailed from Tampico on Monday morning, the 13th, and made 195 miles that day by the log. He further states that the mail came from Mexico on Sunday, the 12th, and that the latest news it brought from Mexico was to the 4th. He likewise spoke with his consignee the morning he sailed, who assured him that there was no later news in town.

The letter announcing the battle says news to the 9th had been received by express from Mexico. Capt. Davidson himself puts no confidence in this. We have no means ourselves of forming any opinion on the subject. It is certain that an action was anticipated, and had it been known in Mexico the morning of the 6th that one had actually taken place, it might have been expressed to Tampico by the day the Sarah Ann sailed. On the other hand, rumors had been received in Mexico as early as the third, that a battle had been fought on the plains of Appan, with precisely the same results as are mentioned in the express letter, but the Mexican editors in their papers of the 4th totally discredit them. The reader will form his own opinion in the premises; we are inclined to be incredulous.

Capt. D. informs us that although Santa Anna was contending against such vast odds, his situation was not deemed in Tampico to be utterly desperate. It was even reported there that his advance upon Puebla was hailed with joy by the citizens. This again must be deemed but a rumor. It is stated that an express rider between Vera Cruz and Mexico had been taken by Santa Anna, and by his orders had received 200 lashes, from the effects of which it was thought he must die. "The atrocities of the tyrant, in checking the insubordination of his troops and in levying contributions for their support upon the villages and towns, are represented as characteristically heartless and shocking to humanity."

The Diplomatic corps, with the French Ambassador, Baron Alley de Cypre, at

their head, offered their congratulations to Gen. Herrera on the 1st inst.

Gen. Cortezar, who, it will be recollected, deserted from Santa Anna at Colima, the latter has at length entrapped by an act of audacious treachery, and at last accounts held him a prisoner.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1845.

Our messengers who went into the country with an "Extra" from this city not long since, as far as returned, bring very favorable reports as to the disposition of the inhabitants with respect to Nauvoo; good, a union of honest men can do much.

CHANGE OF WEATHER.

The weather has been somewhat colder for the past week, and the ice has run in such quantities as to obstruct the navigation of the river.

From appearance, however, we shall expect the river clear by the first of March, ready for a brisk business.

Mr. Phelps takes this channel to present his thanks to our Representative in Congress, Mr. Hoar, for favors from Washington.

WANDERING LETTER.

A letter mailed at Chicago for "New Palestine," after having flourished round among sundry offices in Iowa, for a place of "rest," was sent to the office in this city; but as the law requires letters to be forwarded speedily to the place of destination, "westward," it takes its flight.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Church of England seems to be in exalted tribulation. A letter from the Bishop of Exeter, on the 11th of November last, addressed to the clergy of his diocese on the subject of the observance of the sabbath, has caused a great sensation. Among other heterodoxes we see stated, that some of the English Divines, in repeating the creed, use the words: "blessed when they repeat the phrase 'born of the Virgin Mary,' and an arch deacon, Wilberforce, has said that the use of the material cross is proper. This, says this divine, as well as a publication called the Ecclesiologist, 'is the protection of Christians. They are never so safe as under it. The graves in a church yard and the cottages in a village, cluster around it in security.' Mr. Ward, of Balliol College, Oxford has recently published a tract called the 'Ideals of a Christian Church.' In this, he says boldly, 'in subscribing to the articles, I renounce: as one Roman doctrine.' Mr. Ward was summoned before the authorities of Oxford to explain his meaning. His defence was that his name was not on the title page of the work.—Gazette.

So the church militant, in addition to the breach of Puseyism, begins to show signs of weakness. We have heard, by the bye, that some were clergymen of the said church, petitioned his holiness the Pope, for an ordination under his gracious hand, but the 'head of catholicity,' informed him that he must renounce his heresy first. Now, the substance, or more properly the want of substance, in the sectarian world, is, that God is not in all their ways, and so every man goes his own way.

The present christian world exists and continues by division. The MYSTERY of Babylon, the great, is mother of harlots and abominations of the earth, and it needs no prophetic vision, to unravel such mysteries. The old church is the mother, and the protestants are the lewd daughters. Alas! what doctrine, what principle, or what scheme, in all christianity, has produced the apostolic union? What prayers, what devotion, or what faith, 'since the fathers have fallen asleep,' has opened the heavens; has brought men into the presence of God; and to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to an innumerable company of angels? The answer is, not any.—'There is none in all christianity that doeth good; no, not one. To be sure they love the uppermost rooms at feasts and the chief seats in the synagogues. They wear soft raiment, and go d chains, but the prayers of the poor, steeped in tears, are bottled up in heaven, as a tea money against them, and they cannot escape the demerits of their hypocrisy.'

All kingdoms but Daniel's set up in the last days, must break to pieces. So success to the divisions of christians: they will help hasten the latter-day glory. God and Mormonism forever!

From the Quincy Herald

MORMON MEETING.

A meeting was called at the court house on Monday evening last, to listen to the refutation of the many charges of crime and misdemeanors brought against the Mormons by those living in the vicinity of Nauvoo. We were not present, but understand that an address was made, and some strong resolutions read, which were passed at a meeting of the City Council of Nauvoo, and of the citizens. These resolutions deny the crimes which have been laid to the Mormons, as a community. Since the destruction of the press, and the death of the Smiths, we have heard of nothing laid at the door of the Mormons that should rest upon them as a people. Crimes doubtless, have been committed by individuals, but the innocent should not be made to suffer with the guilty. Let the Mormons ferret out and expose the committers of crime, and

bring them to justice, as their resolutions contemplate, and there can be no ground of complaint by either friend or foe.

The above is tolerable fair: though one thing is certain, whether before or "since the death of the Smiths" the Mormons as a body are not guilty of any crime.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication comes from a way-faring man, who stopped a short time in Springfield, to watch the movements of the "head of Illinois."

Springfield, Jan. 31, 1845

Mr. Editor, Dear Sir,—You may feel some little desire to learn the doings of the august body now in Session, in this place, not that I have any reason to believe, that you devote much of your time, in hearing and seeing new things, but that you may be able to declare things "new and old." I will, in a brief manner, give you some old discoveries, and some of the new inventions.

It has been discovered, that the State of Illinois, is in debt, in round numbers, the small sum of \$14,000,000!

It has been discovered, that a large portion of this debt, is for money borrowed, for internal improvements of the State of Illinois. It has been discovered, that there is no internal improvement in this State, that is bringing one dollar's worth of revenue to the State; another discovery is inevitable, that the annual interest of the State debt is about \$700,000!

The present revenue of the State, is not sufficient to pay, the net expenditure of the State government, and of course, the State debt is increasing.

Seven hundred thousand dollars yearly! These are old things, that I am afraid Sir, will never be done away.

Now, to some of the new prodigies that seems to be engrossing the spirit of the dreams of the members of the Legislature, here you have it:

"A Bill for an Act to provide for paying a portion of the Interest on the State debt."

"That there shall be assessed and collected for State purposes for the year 1845, three mills on each dollar's worth of property."

"For the year 1846, three and half mills upon each dollar's worth of property; and for the year 1847, and for ever thereafter, until otherwise provided by law, four mills on each dollar's worth of property."

Sec. 2d. The proceeds of one mill on a dollar of said tax for the year 1845, and one and a half mills for the year 1846, and two mills for 1847, and for ever thereafter, until otherwise provided by law, together with all the surplus money, in the treasury, after paying the expenses of the government, shall be set apart and sacredly held for the payment of interest on the public debt, and shall be called the "Interest Fund."

Out of this fund, the Governor, on the first day of July 1846, is to pay one per cent., on all the bonds of the state, the remainder of the interest, the state is to issue "State Scrip," to be paid in land, belonging to the state.

This bill further provides, that no bond holder shall receive the one per centum in cash, unless he will also receive the five per centum in Land Scrip.

Now sir, this looks very plausible, but, let me for a moment apply the pruning knife, to this great discovery of the mode and means of paying the interest on the state debt.

This additional tax will amount to \$100,000, for 1845, and for 1846, it will increase, \$10,000; that with this increase of taxation, upon the people, there will be nearly \$600,000, to be paid out of the public lands. The amount of public land as near as I can ascertain is, about 500,000 acres, (some sold out, the amount not determined.)

Now suppose this land should be valued at six dollars per acre, the aggregate amount would be, somewhere about, one million four hundred thousand dollars. Then sir, in 1847 with the increase of taxation, and the sale of the public lands, both the State and Canal land, the state would then fall in debt on the annual interest alone about \$300,000.

Then, in 1848, the people have paid out of their pockets, some \$350,000, and all the public lands gone and a debt of \$14,300,000 hanging over their heads!

These calculations are general, but you may calculate more minutely for yourself.

This then, is a specimen of the present spirit of financing of the state. I will now pass on to another curiosity. The senate has passed a bill, and it is now before the house for action; the bill provides, that when any people of color shall come to this state, they shall be brought before any Magistrate without process, and if they cannot shew "free papers,"

that shall be conveyed to the Penitentiary of this state for one year, and if at the expiration of one year, if no master claim them, they shall be discharged. The bill further provides that, if any person shall feed, or in any wise conceal or assist any slave that may come into this state, he shall on conviction, be sent to the state prison, for a term not exceeding five years.

From this, you will perceive the increase of the free institutions of our country.

A bill has also passed, confining magistrates and constables to their own precincts in most cases.

Another bill has also passed both houses reducing the rate of interest in the state to six per cent., and fixing heavy penalties on all usury. The same bill also reduces the interest on the school fund to eight per cent. This at one stroke, cuts off one third of the means of education, in this state, reducing the means of intelligence one third, and this is not strange, for if I could sanction the acts, that some have sanctioned in this capital, I would wish to diminish the spread of intelligence, for I should blush at the thought that my children should ever be capable of reading the history of their progenitor.

But I can account for this kind of legislation upon no other principle, than from the compound of which our legislature is made up; we have all kinds of animals here, we have democrats, and Jeffersonian democrats, and Washingtonian democrats, and Madisonian democrats, and Hamiltonian democrats, and Whig democrats, and democratic whigs, and to crown the climax, we have no small amount of dema-rats, half rats and half demons.

But sir, without being tedious, I will close by saying, that the first and second woe is passed, and behold the third cometh quickly.

Yours as ever,
VIRGIL.

For the Neighbor.

Sir—The association composing the trades meeting solicits me to exhibit to the understanding of the public, through the columns of the Neighbor, the plan of the dam, designed by Joseph Smith, across a certain portion of the Mississippi river, for the purpose of erecting mills, or machinery of any description. It has become a subject of superior interest to the inhabitants of the city of Nauvoo and also the surrounding country—and to accomplish this design we have selected from the association a wise and judicious committee for the purpose of purchasing a location for the commencement of the work, and also to ascertain the fall and the depth of the water, and the distance required to carry the dam into effect.

This committee reports the distance from the shore to the island or termination of the dam to be eighty rods, also that the island extends one half mile below, in which distance there are eight inches fall. This island can be fortified with little expense so that it will add to the fall eight inches. The dam is to be constructed by abutments, or piers, 10 feet wide, and 42 feet long, and placed length ways up and down the river. They are to be fifteen feet apart, with timber and plank across so as to make a bridge sufficient for teams to pass and repass, and are to be nine feet above low water mark. Between these piers, floors are to be constructed, with bulk heads, so that the water may be shut off at any time. These piers or abutments will be fifty three in number, and consequently there will be fifty three spaces, or floors, to contain the wheels to propel the machinery. The average depth of the water where the dam is to be erected, is about three feet, and the foundation a smooth solid rock. About a mile up the river from the termination of the dam, and equal distance from the shore, is a rock shoal, on which a wing, or false dam, can be constructed, so that three feet head can be obtained. This dam when completed, with fifty three floors, and consequently preparations made for fifty three wheels, will cost fifteen thousand dollars, yet for half the sum, three or four wheels can be put in operation, and each of them giving double the power of any steam engine in the city of Nauvoo, and consequently worth more than double, for the price of fuel and wages of engineers are not required. I am informed by one of the owners of the lower steam mill that the cost of keeping in operation, two runs of stones, by the power of steam, is not less than two thousand dollars for one year. Now according to the estimation, one of those spans or floors costs two hundred and eighty three dollars, and will produce double the power of an engine sufficient to propel two runs of stones, being seventeen hundred and seventeen dollars less than the cost of steam power one year, beside the cost of the engine which would not be less than one thousand dollars. Now equalling each of these spaces to be worth exactly as much as steam power, the dam when completed will be worth one hundred and six thousand dollars a year, and if this double amount of water power, is only worth half as much as steam power, the dam is worth fifty three thousand dollars a year, it being thirty eight thousand dollars more than the cost of completing it, which will give to every share a yearly income of one hundred and seventy six dollars seventy five cents; of course we do not expect, the whole to be filled up with machinery immediately; but we do expect that one cotton factory, two grist mills of four runs of stones each,

one saw mill, one paper mill, and one carding machine, which will yield one hundred per cent every year or in other words giving a yearly income equal to the amount paid out for building the dam. These piers can be constructed without the bridge, and floors, for seven thousand five hundred dollars, so as to give sufficient power to a wheel at the commencement of the dam, to propel four runs of stones; and this being done, the whole fifty three wheels can be put in motion for one hundred and forty three dollars and fifty cents each. This dam is to be built by shares of fifty dollars each, consequently three hundred shares will build it, and it will far exceed any water privilege in the State of Illinois. To effect this great undertaking we are to select twelve responsible men, to stand as counselors to the proprietors, to make and draft bye laws, and regulate the government, that all things may be done according to the strict principles of justice, equity, and righteousness, and the property of every individual perfectly secure; this plan of the dam has attracted the attention of capitalists from various parts of the country, and I am informed that proposals have been made by them, to build it, and monopolize the whole concern, but it is far better for the citizens of Nauvoo, or the laboring class of community to build it, because labor is the principle stock needed to accomplish this great work; and I cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of the people, the necessity of accomplishing this great work, that it may secure unto us an entitled income sufficient to support our families, and also to leave unto posterity a lasting monument of good economy. I am also informed there is a gentleman in the east who has made proposals to some of the people in this city to advance fifteen hundred dollars for power sufficient to propel machinery for a cotton factory, and commence operations the ensuing spring, this being the case we cannot be too expeditious in performing that part of the labor which will give us immediate assistance. Now according to the estimation, three hundred shares of fifty dollars each will complete the work, and twenty five dollars to a share will build the piers which will furnish a water privilege worth one thousand dollars a year, which will be three dollars thirty three and a third cents to a share; this being done the next privilege can be furnished for one hundred and forty three dollars and fifty cents which will be forty seven cents to a share and will produce another yearly income of three dollars thirty three and a third cents, and so on till the fifty three privileges are completed which gives to every share one hundred and seventy six dollars and seventy five cents a year, a sum sufficient to produce food for a large family and can be paid with about fifty days labor.

This estimation is made from half the cost of running a steam power sufficient to propel two runs of stones one year. From the above statements and estimate it will be seen that this dam will afford one of the best investments for capital or labor of any other enterprise that is or could be commenced in this or any other state. And while it will afford great employment to laborers, and it will also bring them in the best income, it will be a work worthy of the enterprise of the citizens of Nauvoo; it will add to our commercial advantages and to our wealth and will be a greater thing to facilitate our manufacturing interests than any other operation ever commenced in this city.

Respectfully, &c.
A. RIPLEY.

ANNEXATION.

Without going into a long article for or against annexation, we will say that both parties in the United States, instead of operating for the general good of the whole country and country's friends, seek no further than party is concerned. Rather than say "come Texas, come Canada, come all honest men," and let us form a "union" which will call up the praise of nations in its favor; the hue and cry of demagogues is, beware of debts, beware of slavery; beware of Spanish influence! Beware of John Bull!

Now, if the people would cry wolf! wolf! Beware of political black legs and bogus patriots! and never send the same rotten hearted government tinkers again to Congress, the next members of the national council, would sincerely seek the people's good, the nation's good, posterity's good, and the world's good; and the surrounding nations would be constrained to exclaim: well done good and faithful servants, ye are the sons of liberty, enlarging the asylum of the oppressed!

On the 25th ult. the "Joint Resolution" below passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 120 to 98.

"JOINT RESOLUTION, for annexing Texas to the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That annexation and union between the said United States and the Republic of Texas take effect as settled the twelfth of April last, in the following words, viz:

Article 1. The republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people and government, cedes to the United States all the territories of Texas, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, to be annexed to the United States as one of their territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other territories. This cession including all public lots and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and accoutrements, archives, and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes and dues unpaid at the time of annexation.

Article 2. The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated into the union of the United States, maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all rights, privileges, and immunities, of citizens of the United States.

Article 3. All titles and claims to the real estate, valid under the laws of Texas, shall be held so by the United States, and measures adopted for the speedy adjudication of all unsettled claims to land, and patents shall be granted to those found valid.

Article 4. The public land hereby ceded shall be subject to the laws regulating the public lands in the other territories of the United States, as far as may be applicable; subject, however, to such alterations and changes as Congress may from time to time think proper to make. If in consequence of the mode in which lands have been surveyed in Texas, or from previous grants or locations, the sixteenth section cannot be applied to the purpose of education, Congress shall make equal provision by grant of land elsewhere. And it is also further understood that, hereafter, the books, papers and documents of the general land office of Texas shall be deposited and kept at such place in Texas as the Congress of the United States shall direct.

Article 5. The United States assume and agree to pay the public debts and liabilities of Texas, however created, for which the faith or credit of her government may be bound at the time of annexation; said debts and liabilities estimated not to exceed, in the whole ten millions of dollars, to be ascertained and paid in the manner herein after stated:

"The payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be made at the treasury of the United States, within ninety days after annexation as follows: two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to F. Dawson, of Baltimore, or his executors on the delivery of that amount of ten per cent. bonds of Texas; one hundred thousand dollars, if so much be required, in the redemption of exchequer bills which may be in circulation at the time of annexation. For the payment of the remainder of the debts and liabilities of Texas, which together with the amount already specified, shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, the public lands herein ceded, and the net revenue from the same, are hereby pledged.

Article 6. In order to ascertain the full amount of the debts and liabilities herein assumed, and the legality and validity thereof, four commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who shall meet at Washington, Texas, within the period of six months after annexation, and may continue in session not exceeding twelve months, unless the congress of the United States should prolong the time. They shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and that they are not directly or indirectly interested in said claims at the time, and will not be during their continuance in office, and the said oath shall be recorded with their proceedings. In case of the death, sickness, or resignation of one of the commissioners, his or their place or places may be supplied by the appointment as aforesaid, or by the President of the United States during the recess of the Senate. They, or a majority of them, shall be authorized, under such regulations as the congress of the United States may prescribe, to hear, examine, and decide on all questions touching the validity and legality of said claims, and shall, when a claim is allowed, issue a certificate to the claimant, stating the amount, distinguishing principal from interest. The certificates so issued shall be numbered, and entry made of the number, the name of the person to whom issued, and the amount, in a book to be kept for that purpose. They shall transmit the records of their proceedings and the book in which the certificates are entered, with the vouchers and documents produced before them, relative to the claims allowed or rejected, to the treasury department of the United States, to be deposited therein; and the secretary of the treasury shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the same, ascertain the aggregate amount of the debts and liabilities allowed; and if the same, when added to the amount to be paid to Frederick Dawson, and the sum which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills, shall not exceed the estimated sum of ten millions of dollars, he shall, on the presentation of a certificate of the commissioners, issue, at the option of the holder, a new certificate for the amount, distinguishing principal from interest, and payable to him or order, out of the net proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, or stock of the United States, for the amount allowed, including principal and interest, and bearing an interest of three per cent. per annum from the date thereof; which stock, in addition to being made payable out of the proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, shall also be receivable in payment for the same.

In case the amount of the debts and liabilities allowed, with the sums aforesaid to be paid to Frederick Dawson, and which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills, shall exceed the sum of ten million of dollars, the said secretary, before issuing a new certificate, or stock, as the case may be, shall make in each case such proportionable and ratable deduction on its amount as to reduce the aggregate to the said sum of ten millions of dollars; he shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the powers hereby vested in him.

Article 7. Until further provision shall be made, the laws of Texas, as now existing, shall remain in force; and all executive and judicial officers of Texas, except the President, Vice President, and heads of departments, shall retain their offices, with all power and authority appertaining thereto; and the courts of justice shall remain in all respects as now established and organized.

Article 8. Immediately after annexation, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, who shall proceed to Texas and receive the transfer of the territory thereof, and all the archives and public property, and other things herein conveyed, in the name of the United States. He shall exercise all executive authority in said territory necessary to the proper execution of the laws, until otherwise provided.

Resolved, That the said articles are hereby declared to be the fundamental law of union between the said United States and Texas, as soon as the supreme authorities of the said republic of Texas shall agree to the same. And it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, so soon as he shall be officially notified of such agreement on the part of Texas, to announce the same by proclamation.

Resolved, further, by the authority aforesaid, That it is understood and intended that whatever was stipulated to be done immediately, or at a fixed period after the exchange of said compact, shall be done immediately, or in a like period after the supreme authorities of Texas shall have formally agreed to these resolutions.

OREGON.

It is anticipated that there will be a large emigration from this place in the month of May ensuing, for the Oregon Territory. Major T. M. Adams is here on the spot, acting as agent for the Spring Company; he is ready to furnish information on all points connected with the subject to those who apply to him. He tells me that large numbers are preparing to start from every portion of the Union. Black Harris is expected in from the mountains in February; if he should not return time enough to act as pilot to the company, Captain Fitzpatrick will accompany Adams and his party through the mountains.

I am told that men have returned from Oregon who have given pictures of that country which are any thing but favorable. Information has been received of the safe arrival of Col. Owens, in Santa Fe. Every thing in New Mexico was quiet—the disputes between our Governments were not yet known there.

There is a rumor from the mountains that the Yutas have killed all the traders among them, after having heard of the massacre of their chiefs in Santa Fe; also, that two traders had been killed at Fort Laramie.

The emigrants who went out the past season have made a great change in business and money now circulates on the Columbia as well as this side of the mountains; and every thing begins to assume the appearance of civilization, business, trade, and the refinements this side the mountains.

We have been in the habit of looking to Europe for Asiatic news; let our government establish a chain of posts from this to Oregon, an overland mail will speedily follow, and the China and East India trade will pour into our channels of commerce from the gorges of the Rocky Mountains; and a journey from New York to China, by way of Oregon, will be less thought

of than it formerly was to St. Louis. The government should consider that a little enterprise will place the East India trade at our door; and the sooner the better.—*Weston, (Mo.) Jour.*

The Anti-Rent Difficulties.—The Hudson papers of Wednesday, speak of matters in that county as having resumed their usual quiet tone. There have been no further outrages committed or threatened and the "Indians" have entirely disappeared. The cavalry company from New York returned home on Saturday last, and the Artillery and Emmett Guards of Albany, are daily looked for. Indeed, the Artillery were under orders for home on Wednesday morning, but the sheriff as they were about to start, countermanded the order for their return on the strength of a rumor that the father-in-law of Boughton, the "Big Thunder" of the Indians, was preaching up a rescue in the southern towns of the county. It will take at least a second Peter the Hermit to get up a crusade against the authorities of Hudson, after the praise-worthy determination evinced by them to maintain the supremacy of the law at any and every hazard.—*N. Y. Her.*

The Sub-Treasurer in custody.—We learn from the Baltimore American Republican of the 20th, that McNulty, the defaulting Clerk of the House of Representatives, had given himself up, and was in custody of the U. S. Marshal of the District of Columbia. If he gets off, as we have but little doubt he will, with the influence and aid of those who have been concerned with him, he will have made a fair pecuniary speculation for one year. He had in his hands \$232,000 of the contingent fund of the house. Of this sum, he had been allowed for expenditures and contingencies, \$174,500. The committee have secured \$13,000 more, which was on deposit in the Bank of the Metropolis, thus reducing the deficiency to \$44,500. He gave bonds to the amount of \$20,000. So, that after the securities shall have paid up their bonds in full, the Clerk will be minus \$24,500. He had loaned of the fund entrusted to him, according to the report, \$30,000 to a Mr. Woodward, of Mt. Vernon, \$2,700 to the Columbus Savings Institution, and \$2,000 to Levi D. Slamm, New York. What other persons he had made loans to, the report does not say, but we suspect that there are men in Congress who know.—*Rep.*

The Western Rivers.—Memorials, designed to be presented to congress during the present session, are circulated at the west for signature, asking the attention of that body to that quarter of the union. One of the memorials referred to thus sets forth, in brief terms, but in the most conclusive manner, the vast importance of the interests directly concerned in the measure:

"The commerce of these rivers is now ascertained to be as great as that which flows upon the ocean, between our senators and those of foreign countries; and is made up of the produce, manufacture, trade, and imports of one-half of the states of the union, which are directly interested, while nearly all the remainder of the states have a great, indirect and collateral concern in the same intercourse.

It employs six hundred steamboats, having an aggregate tonnage of one hundred and thirty thousand tons, and navigated by twenty-one thousand men. These boats are not worth less than \$10,000,000, and are navigated at an annual expense of \$12,000,000, while the value of merchandise embarked in them is not less than \$200,000,000 annually."

"English and American rivers compared."—Dr. R. S. Breckenridge, in a volume just published, of memoranda taken during a tour in Europe a few years ago, says:—A gentleman-like and well informed Englishman, who was in the stage coach with me, and who had found out I was an American, after dilating on the greatness, the beauties, the majesty in short, of this noblest of rivers, (the Thames,) concluded thus: "Sir, it may seem almost incredible to you, but it is nevertheless true, that this prodigious stream is, from its mouth to its source, not much, if at all, shorter of one hundred and fifty miles long! I looked steadfastly in his face—to see if he jested; but the gravity of deep conviction was upon it. Indeed John Bull never jests. After composing myself a moment, I slowly responded: "Perhaps sir, you have never heard of the river Ohio? "I think I have." "Perhaps of the Missouri? "I think so; though not sure." "Certainly of the Mississippi? "Oh yes, yes." "Well sir; a man will descend the Ohio, in a steamboat of the largest class, a thousand miles. "Of what sir!—how many sir!—A thousand miles, and there he will meet another steamboat of the same class, which has come in an opposite direction, twelve hundred miles down the Missouri; and then, after going fifteen hundred miles more, down the Mississippi, he may see that flood of waters disembody by fifty channels into the sea! "I had made up my mind to be considered a cheat, so vent calmly and emphatically through the statement! As I progressed, my companion seemed somewhat disposed to take my story as a personal affront; but at its close, he let down his visage into a contemptuous pout, and regularly cut my acquaintance.

Two Tons of Women.—A gentleman, says the N. O. Bulletin, who was present in July last, at the dinner given to the King of the Sandwich Islands at Honolulu, on the occasion of his visit to that place informs us that there were two hundred females at the table, dressed in white, who weighed two hundred pounds apiece!

Cloaks.—It is a penal offence to wear a cloak in Spain. At Saragossa, on the 26th November, all the persons found in the streets wearing cloaks, 400 in number, were arrested by the authorities. Eighty of them were retained in custody. In the latter part of the last century, in the reign of Charles the Second, slouch hats and long cloaks—those accessories of assassination—were prohibited in Madrid by a decree: the next morning the decree itself was prohibited execution and the minister who promulgated it was disgraced!

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

February 10, 1845.

Hiram S. Griffith, 174; canker.
Alonso W. N. Whitney 20y, 1m, 8d; lung fever.
Total 2.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

DIED.—In St. Louis, January 29, Mary, daughter of John and Ellen Holden, aged 1 month.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of George Cannon deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement by Wednesday 19th of March next. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

CHARLES LAMBERT,
Administrator.

Feb. 4th. 1845-40-4w

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26. 1844-30d.

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase at E. OAK-LEY'S Store, (the office of the Nauvoo Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Calf Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Calf Skins wanted to tan on shares. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken,
E. OAKLEY,
G. W. ROSECRANS,
Nauvoo, Ill. Dec 16, 1844-33-3m

SOAP GREASE AND ASHES

WANTED.

THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, soap, grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or candles, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yearley's three story brick dwelling.

N. B.—A good soap maker wanted.
JAMES MENDENHALL,
Dec. 25, 1844-34-3m

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said County the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder on the premises in the town of Appanoose in said county, on Wednesday the 5th day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: 25 acres a part of w half, s e 11, 7 n 8 w.

Also an individual third part of ferry and privilege, including lands, boats, &c., belonging to the same between Appanoose and Fort Madison, and the following town lots in the town of Appanoose in Hancock County, to wit:

Lots 3, 5, 6, 8, 9	is block 9
4, 6, 7	8
4	7
2, 3, 4, 5	11
2, 3	10
6, 7, 8	12
10	6
3	24
1, 2	25

being real estate of which Edward White late of said county deceased, seized of, and which said real estate, was by order of said court, directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale six months credit bond with approved security will be required.

SAUEL S. WHITE,
NANCY WHITE,
Administrators.

NAUVOO MATCH MANUFACTORY.

THE Merchants and Citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity are respectfully informed that Friction Matches, warranted superior to any ever brought to this city may be constantly obtained on reasonable terms by wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, at the corner of Water and Durfee street.

ALEX. NEIBAUR, & Co.
N. B. All operations on the Teeth will be performed at the above place by
ALEX. NEIBAUR.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Tribune publishes the following table of the statistics of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions of the City of New York for the year 1844. To the Philanthropist and Christian it furnishes much matter for thought.

Statement of Convictions, Acquittals &c., in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, in the year 1844.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Convicted. Acquitted.

Murder

Manlaughter 1st degree 1

3d 1

4th 2

Arson in the first degree 1

Total 4 3

Court of General Sessions.

Manlaughter in 1st degree 2

4th 3

Assault with intent to kill 7

Maim 1

commit a rape 1

Robbery in the first deg. 3

Riot & Assault & Battery 17

Assault and Battery 81

Burglary in 1st degree 12

2d 10

3d 33

Attempt to commit burglary 4

Embezzlement 1

Grand Larceny 58 34

Attempt to com. grand Larceny 9 1

Petit Larceny, 2d offence 3

Petit Larceny 40 5

Attempt to commit 2 1

Petit Larceny 2 1

Obtaining property by false pretences 7 3

Conspiracy to defraud 4

Receiving stolen goods 10 5

Perjury 2 3

Bigamy 7 1

Forgery in the 2nd deg. 7 3

4th 1 1

Procuring Abortions 5 1

Aiding a Prisoner to escape 1 1

Accessory to a Felony after the fact 1 1

Voting twice at same Election 4

Offering a vote, not being a resident 1

Libel 2

Personating an officer 1

Selling Lottery Tickets 3 3

Running into a Barge with a steam boat 1

Selling Liquor without a License 4 2

Nuisance 1 1

Keeping disorderly houses 24 2

Total 358 100

Court of Special Sessions.

Petit Larceny 898 148

Assault and Battery 551 88

Total 1447 234

No. of Trials in Court of Oyer and Terminer

General Sess. 458

Special Sess. 1495

Total 1960

Prisoners discharged in Oyer and Terminer

General Sess. 96

Special Sess. 838

Total 936

Sentenced to State Prison by Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Men 1 Women

Doby Court of Gen. Sess. 116 10

Aggregate amount of time sentences, years 4 months 564

Sentence to the Penitentiary in Oyer and Terminer and Gen. Sess. 66 2

Do to City Prison by General Session 19 14

Do to House of Refuge Boys 11 Girls

Do to Penitentiary Special Session Men 615 Women 117

Do to City Prison 258 68

Do House of Refuge Boys 49 Girls 7

No of Indictments by the Grand Jury 807

Do Complaints dismissed by do. 213

Do Indictments discharged by not prosecuting and settlement 157

Do Complaints settled before indictment 17

Do Recognizances to answer returned during the year 2076

Do Recognizances ordered to be prosecuted

Amount of Fines collected and paid into the Treasury during the year. \$2648 50

For Fees 249 99

Total \$2898 49

HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clk.

fers very widely from the healthy additions made to our population from the industrious and down-trodden masses, who seek a home among us that they may enjoy the fruits of their own labor, and the blessings of equal laws and free government. They are always welcome, whether they come from Great Britain, or from any other of the over-burdened states of the old world. Our hearts and our wide spread domain are alike open to them.

As an illustration of the effect on the eastern states, of emptying the poor houses and jails of Europe on our shores, the following items, furnished by our exchange papers, are in point.

In Massachusetts in 1843, the amount invested in almshouses was \$287,127, and the nett amount of public expenditure was \$286,686.

In the state of New York in 1843, the number of regular paupers supported was 82,754, and the number of temporary paupers was 62,047, making the number of paupers in all 144,801, or one to every 18 of the inhabitants. The expenditure for the support of this number of paupers for the year 1843, reached the enormous sum of \$592,353, being an increase over the preceding year of \$72,989.

The cause of this increase of burdens is one that must spread from its very nature, and we at the west cannot long expect to escape its full influence. A similar increase in criminal expenditure may be noted in our cities. We can afford to be indebted to Europe for the arts of civilization brought to us by her intelligent and industrious citizens, but we desire not the importation of the means of their destruction, nor do we need foreign examples in crime and demoralization. [Western Paper.]

The Lost Pie.—It was many years ago, that a middle aged matron and her maiden sister, on the approach of Thanksgiving, were in the midst of preparation for that annual festival. It was late in the evening; the spacious kitchen seemed all too small for the vast quantities of delicacies it contained. Often had the various kinds of pies been drawn from the ample oven, and deposited on dresser, table, and chairs, in admirable confusion. From early morning to this late hour, had the mistress of all this good cheer been laboring hard, and now she threw her portly and wearied form in the great arm chair, to view her treasures. She carefully counted over her pies, and lo! one was gone! She knew the capacity of her oven, and how many times it had been filled, and her arithmetic told her by figures that will not lie, that a pie was missing. She counted again, and the wanderer could not be found. She was troubled, perplexed, and nervous. She had made the discovery that the missing pie was a pumpkin pie—of extra size all ornamented with scalloped rim and various indentations, in a word, it was the Pie which was to grace the centre of the table at the feast. No wonder, then our lady grew warm with agitation, and it seemed to her that an unwanted warmth also came from the seat of the arm chair. She arose to cool her body and calm her spirit, when a loud scream from Becky, the maiden sister, opened the way to a full knowledge of the catastrophe. It seems that the good lady had placed the unlucky pie in the great arm chair, and unfortunately threw herself into her accustomed seat. When she arose, the horror struck! The yellow treasure sticking to the ample rear of the matron like a "Poor Man's Plaster," and her hysterical screams made known the discovery to her astonished sister. [Salem Gaz.]

Power of Hornets.—In "Sherman's East India Rambles" we find the following description of the immense power of the hornets in that section, and of the terrible effect created in an encampment by a swarm of them:

I have seen six companies of infantry, with a train of artillery, and a squadron of horse, all put to rout by a single nest of hornets and driven off some miles with all their horses and bullocks. The officers generally save themselves by keeping within their tents, and creeping under their bed clothes or their carpet; and servants often escape by covering themselves up in their blankets, and lying perfectly still. Horses are often stung to a state of madness, in which they throw themselves over precipices, and break their limbs or kill themselves. The grooms, in trying to save their horses, are generally the people who suffer most in a camp attacked by such an enemy. I have seen some stung as to recover with difficulty; and I believe there have been instances of people not recovering at all. In such a frightful scene I have seen a bullock sitting and chewing the cud as calmly as if the whole thing had been got up for his amusement! The hornets seldom touch any animal that remains perfectly still.

Fiendish Barbarity by a Slave.—On Monday afternoon, the 13th inst. his honor the Mayor, received through the Post Office, an anonymous letter, inform-

ing him, that there was confined in a house No. 52 Bayou Road, a female, the prisoner of her slave, who for some time past had been treated in a most horrid manner. The Mayor, accompanied by Recorder Genois, some officers of the police, immediately repaired to the spot designated in the letter, where they found Mrs. Rabochek, the lady of the house, with three of her children, aged seven, four and two years, confined in a back cabinet, all of them in a most horrid condition; dressed in rags, covered with dirt, and so emaciated, that it appeared astonishing that they could support life. The body of Mrs. R. was covered with bruises from her head to her feet, and in many places, showed marks where the instruments of flagellation had broken the skin. Both of her eyes were blackened, and her hair was matted with blood. The three children presented nearly the same shocking condition, the two oldest in particular. Upon being questioned by the Mayor, as to the cause of her condition, Mrs. R. seeing that her slave Pauline being present—answered that she had been beaten by her husband and showed much agitation and fear, whenever the eyes of her servant were turned upon her. Upon the servant being removed, Mrs. R. stated that she was afraid of telling the truth in her presence, for fear that she would kill her and her children.

Her husband, she said, had been absent on a visit to Missouri for the last six weeks, since which time Pauline had taken possession of her keys and bed-room, and confined herself and children in her (Pauline's) room, where they had been beaten almost daily by Pauline, with a cane or strap, and had been furnished with barely sufficient food to support life. Medical aid and attention was immediately furnished by the Mayor, and the negroes Pauline arrested and committed to prison to await an examination before Recorder Genois.

The penalty of the charges preferred against her, if found guilty, under the Black Code, is death.

It is stated that the husband of the woman had instigated his slave, who was also his paramour, to the commission of this horrid outrage. If so, we hope he will not go unwhipped of justice. [N. O. Bee.]

Dreadful death.—A watchman of New York, on Saturday night, the 11th inst. about 12 o'clock, in going his rounds, heard grunts proceeding from the opposite side of the way, and on crossing over to the line kilns, he saw two boys, named Robert Kelly and John Colihan, lying on their backs on the top of the kiln and groaning. On examining Kelly, he found he was dead, the back of his head and clothes being considerably burned; the other lad was not dead, though his clothes were smoking. The fire was in the kilns, and the gas arose in considerable quantities, so that the lad had been suffocated from it. It is supposed that the boys had been out late, and were unable to get into their houses, and laid down upon the tops of the kilns for a warm. Kelly was about 14 years of age and resided directly opposite the place where he met his death.

There are but 7000 slaves in Delaware; and the State being out of debt, and having a large surplus fund over, it is said, an attempt will be made to emancipate all these slaves by compensating their owners out of the State Treasury. It is said three fourths of the people are favorable to this.

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist. begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH. Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, bracelets, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange. Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

FOR SALE. A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHUM BIGELOW.

Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-36-3m.

LAND.

ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1-2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms, 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acres, 30 improved; one of 100 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO,

Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to

ANDREW J. STEWART.

Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps.

Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-36-3m

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer **OSPREY**, Anderson Master, will commence running between St. Louis and Bloomington, as soon as navigation opens; leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
C. ALLEN, Nauvoo
Jan. 1, 1845-35tf.

QUILLS.
A few hundred wild or tame geese quills wanted at this office.
Jan. 1, 1845.

TWO STORES.
DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pie" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of *Crocery and Hardware* also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see.

Nauvoo Nov. 17, 1844-30-3m

NAUVOO FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. Old pot-metal bought.

SAMUEL SIMPSON.

MORGAN PHELPS.

Dec. 24, 1844-34-3m

LOOK HERE.

THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Jan. 27th, 1845-39tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charioteers, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Ruggy Wagons, Hearse's, Sportswomen Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Poughs, Seythe's, staths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.

ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.

SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.

BURR FROST.

DAVID DE VOL.

JOSHUA SMITH.

DAVID W. FOX.

SHADRACH DRIGGS.

DWIGHT WEBSTER.

JESSE H. ATHERTON.

WM. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1845-37tf.



CONSUMPTION, & liver complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, croup in children, whooping cough, pains or weakness of the Breasts, Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION

A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of *Prunus Virginiana* or 'wild Cherry Bark,' approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!—No Deception!

The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivaled medicine—*Dr. Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry*, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!

A Surprising Cure.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balsam was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, the purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

We, the undersigned, members of the *Derlin Benevolent Society* of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEO. MILLER,

ELIZABETH JACOB,

THOMAS CHOMBS,

MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benja. Phelps, Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Nov 13-29-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,

No. 76 Chestnut Street,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES,

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry

Rev. I. Covett's balm of life

Humphrey's Pile ointment

Dr. Williamson's pain soother

Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills

Sappington's pills

Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir

Dr. Halded's magnetic remedies

Bristol's sarsaparilla

Fridley's tetter ointment

Fahnestock's vermifuge

Jew David's or Hebrew plaster

Dr. Halded's brick pills

Nov 13-29-3m

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of a Warning" is low out and for sale at this office.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844-

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE

J. GROCUTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufacturing, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.